

MUSIC.
Established in 1863.
E. A. BENSON'S
OLD AND RELIABLE
Wholesale Music House

—And—
PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSES,
317 Main Street.

—IS NOW OFFERING—
BENSON & CO.'S Pianos from \$350 to \$450
VOSE & SONS' Pianos from \$350 to \$500
GABLER Pianos from \$400 to \$550
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos \$500 to \$1,200
MASON & HAMLIN Organs \$100 to \$500

100 PIANOS FOR SALE

Monthly Payments, as follows:
Cash Down—
\$50 \$100 \$150 \$200 \$250 \$300 \$350 \$400 \$450 \$500
Monthly Payments—
\$45 \$40 \$35 \$30 \$25 \$20 \$15 \$10 \$5 —
Or a Liberal Discount for all Cash Down.

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
Pianos Tuned and Repaired by competent workmen.
E. A. BENSON,
317 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.
Arrives. Leaves.
A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.
Express daily (except Sunday) 3.30 11.00
Mail Train 3.15 11.00
Acc'd except Sunday 8.25 5.00
Depot at head of Main street.
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE R.R.

Arrives. Leaves.
A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.
N. O. Mail (daily) 1.30 2.00
Express (daily) 8.15 4.15
Freight (daily) 4.30 6.15
Depot at foot of Main street.
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD

Arrives. Leaves.
A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.
Mail Train daily 3.00 3.10
Leaves
Louisville Depot 3.30
Freight and Accommodation 8.00 5.00
Sleeping cars on mail train. Depot Center Landing, foot of Washington street. Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.

PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

Mail and Freight Train leaves 4.15 p.m.
N. O. Mail (daily) 8.15 4.15
Express (daily) 8.15 4.15
Freight (daily) 4.30 6.15
Depot at foot of Main street.
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.

RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE.
Mail train leaves depot, foot Washington street, daily 3.10 p.m.
N. O. Mail (daily) 8.15 4.15
Express (daily) 8.15 4.15
Freight (daily) 4.30 6.15
New Pullman Palace Cars on Mail trains from this date, June 6, 1875.
For further information and tickets, apply at Depot, Center Landing, foot of Washington street, No. 287 Main street, corner Madison street, and 278 Main street.
W. B. SMITH, Acting Gen'l Sup't.
J. N. O. H. PERKINS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
R. A. WILLIAMS, Passenger Agent.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

Great Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE.

Express train leaves daily (except Sunday) 3.30 a.m.
Mail Train leaves daily 3.10 a.m.
Accommodation leaves daily (except Sunday) 5.00 p.m.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
For tickets or information, apply at Ticket Office, 287 Main, northwest corner of Madison street.
JOHN T. ELYNN, Sup't Memphis Div.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent.

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT

—FROM—

Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis

—TO—

NEW YORK,

—VIA THE—

LITTLE MIAMI, PAN HANDLE

and Pennsylvania Route.

Shortest and Quickest to all Eastern Cities.

DAILY

THROUGH TRAINS.

THROUGH FROM

Cincinnati to New York

IN 26 HOURS.

ALL SATURDAY TRAINS RUN through to New York without detention.

Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For Through Tickets, APPLY AT—

Ticket Offices Throughout the South and Southwest.

SIDNEY B. JONES,
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PROFESSIONAL.

L. B. McFARLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 33 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MANHOOD.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A VICTIM OF YOUTHFUL IMPUR-

dence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will sell to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. HERVEY, 75 Nassau street, New York.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Eight Dollars per Annum. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Fifteen Cents per Week

VOL. XX. MEMPHIS, TENN.: THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1875. NO. 124

PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER IS PUBLISHED every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 15 Madison street.
The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, \$8; six months, \$4; three months, \$2; one month, 75 cents. Postage free.
Newsdealers supplied at 2 1/2 cents per copy.

Weekly Public Ledger.

Published every Tuesday at \$2 per annum (in advance). Postage free.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY.

First insertion \$1.00 per square
Subsequent insertions 50 " " " " " "
For one week 3.00 " " " " " "
For two weeks 4.50 " " " " " "
For three weeks 6.00 " " " " " "
For one month 10.00 " " " " " "

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.

First insertion \$1.00 per square
Subsequent insertions 50 " " " " " "
Eight lines of nonpareil, bold, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages, twenty cents per line.

All bids for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to—

E. WHITMORE, Publisher and Proprietor.

A Twenty Miles Swim.

London Telegraph.

On Saturday afternoon Captain Webb, of the Emerald, of Liverpool, accomplished the feat of swimming twenty miles down the Thames.

The captain was a seaman on board the Cunard screw steamer Russia on her voyage from New York in April, 1873, when, in mid-ocean, a man fell overboard.

The weather was very cold and the wind blowing half a gale.

Webb leaped overboard, fortunately losing his boots as he dived, and kept himself afloat for thirty-five minutes, while he made ineffectual efforts to save the unfortunate sailor, who, it was thought, had been struck by the propeller.

The steamer was running sixteen knots an hour at the time and she had to turn and lower a boat, which searched for some time before Webb was found.

For this brave act the passengers subscribed £100 and he was subsequently presented with the silver medals of the Liverpool Humane Society and the Royal Humane Society.

At the 100th anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, when the Duke of Edinburgh presided at the dinner at Freemasons' Hall in May, 1874, Captain Webb was selected as the recipient of the first Stanhope gold medal.

Having confidence in his own powers the captain has several times published a challenge in Bell's Life to swim a longer distance than anybody else, but his challenge has never been accepted.

On Saturday, having backed himself at two to one for £20 that he would swim twenty miles, a small party embarked on the Falcon steamer at Westminster pier and proceeded to Blackwall, where at 2.25 p.m. Captain Webb took to the water.

It was about high water, so that little assistance was obtained from the current for the first few miles.

The captain's style of swimming is a slow, steady stroke of the arms, a vigorous action of the legs, and the head is kept down, so that the water flows over the mouth at every stroke.

He was accompanied by Professor Beckwith, who from a small boat directed him in a course along the middle of the channel, and a small flotilla of boats at various points brought curious visitors to watch the swimmer.

Vessels leaving the port of London gave him a clear course, so that he was little disturbed by passing craft.

The wind was steady and the weather fair until shortly after passing Woolwich, when a heavy shower followed several peals of thunder.

Occasionally Captain Webb took some brandy and water, but no other refreshment.

The distance from Blackwall to Gravesend is seventeen and three quarters nautical miles—over twenty English miles—and the first half was accomplished in an hour and a half.

When asked how he was getting on Captain Webb replied that he was all right but very hungry.

He continued the same slow, steady stroke to the end, not once resting by floating or changing his position, except that now and then he took a few strokes on his right side.

The entire journey was accomplished in four hours, fifty-three minutes, and at 7.18 p.m. the Captain was lifted out of the water into the boat opposite the Town Pier, Gravesend, amid the hearty cheers of the assembled crowd.

Captain Webb is a native of Shropshire, is twenty-seven years of age, a broad-shouldered man of medium height and weighs fourteen stone.

He went to sea when twelve years old.

Lahoul Women.

A recent traveler in the province of Lahoul, between India and Tibet, says: "Near each village was a carefully cultivated wild orchard (all pollard trees), and also patches of carefully-irrigated barley and buckwheat.

In the fields women were working; from the house-tops women stared at us, and women carried baggage. Where, then, are the men? We found, on inquiry, that all the able-bodied males pass the summer in transporting merchandise between Ladak, Chumba and Kulu, and sometimes further, on strong, well-shaped, sure-footed ponies; and not a few, no doubt, spend the summer months in contraband traffic on their own account.

"With the ladies, therefore, the summer is a busy time. They have to sow, to reap and to garner; to stack firewood for winter on the flat house-top, and look after the children, and last—not least—to carry the baggage of a chance English-

man for a march or two (but this last occupation is of such rare occurrence that it has all the charms of novelty for them), so that when the good men return home from their travels they have nothing to do but to smoke their pipes, and hibernate through the months of ice and snow in the enjoyment of the good things their helpmates have provided for them.

"These women were the strangest specimens of womankind it had been my lot to see—at once the most dainty and ugliest of their sex! Their costume, how shall I describe it? Their surpassing ugliness, how portray? The hair, of a rusty black, is plaited into a number of tails, which reach to their waist, and of which the extremities are collected and tied under a small bit of mother-of-pearl shell, from which again hang rows of beads and small bells of metal. These jingled as they moved like bells of a carrier's team.

A band of red cloth or leather, about two or three inches broad, reaches from the forehead back over the crown of the head, and falls as far as the waist. This is studded with rough turquoise, large but ill-shaped and full of flaws. Their color, too, is green, not blue, and they are of little value. This is the fashionable head-dress. Some (but these may possibly have been suffering from neuralgia) wore flaps of black sheepskin over the ears—oreillettes, in fact; and they all of them added as many beads of amber, of mother-of-pearl and coral as they came by.

Necklaces of amber, carnelian, coral and glass (generally the latter) hung around their tawny throats, from which depended rude amulets of silver; nor were armlets and earrings forgotten.

A coarse, warm jacket of woolen cloth, a petticoat of divers colors (principally blue, red, yellow and green), and glass shoes or sandals completed the costume.

A few of them too wore undressed sheepskins hanging down over their shoulders and fastened in front across the breast by skewers—the most primitive of mantles.

They all carried small baskets slung at their backs ready for a load, and most of them had a baby in arms, which, when the able-bodied matron who owned it had decided what baggage she should carry, was handed over to the care of one of the bigger children.

"Their sunken features, broad, flat, square visages were well worthy of their ignoble setting; the eyes, narrow, small and twinkling, seemed eternally endeavoring but in vain to squint over the prominent cheekbone and peep at the flat, broad nose below. The mouth, wide and thick-lipped though it was, was the redeeming feature, for it was generally on the broad grin and gave an expression of good nature to the otherwise dull, vacant face.

Their figures, squat, short and broad, were the reverse of graceful, but they walk away under the burdens which the men of Sinia would have grumbled at the weight of. It was quite a joy to see them for they had brought their whole family with them to share its delights. They were by far the best coolies we had had, were these sturdy, good-humored ladies of Lahoul."

Fortunes of Singers.

N. Y. Correspondence Boston Gazette.

Mme Parepa-Rosa is said to have died worth some \$250,000. She was a very thrifty woman, and looked well after the pennies. Mme Nilsson Rozend had certainly not squandered her means, and is reported to have \$500,000 invested in stocks and real estate.

Miss Kalloug is worth probably \$200,000 well invested, and would be worth more if she were not so generous. She, or her mother, who acts for her, is close at a bargain, but liberal with money after she once gets it.

Adelina Patti is extravagant and avaricious, too. She makes a great deal of money and spends a great deal as well. But she has saved a fortune. Mme Albani is just beginning to make money, so she has not saved any so far.

Mr. Gye, however, will see that she does not lose anything. Lucia is more like the old-fashioned prima donna; she does not save a penny, though she makes a great many. De Murska, also, is improvident.

Adelaide Phillips is poor, through her generosity to her relatives. I am told Miss Annie Louise Cary would save if she could get a little ahead; but she is so kind hearted. Mme Anna Bishop belongs to the improvident, or rather unfortunate, generation; she has made fortunes, but only to lose them, and is a poor woman today.

Carl Formes, Mario, Tamberini, neither have anything left, not even their voices. Of the present generation, Wachtel is well off; so are Santley, Sims, Reeves, Faure and Niemann. Campanini saved; so did Carpi. Capoul didn't; neither did Maurel nor Brignoli; and the tenors and the baritones of the second class are poorer than church mice.

Chinese Comedy.

Harper for August.

We are apt to think of the Chinese as a grave people, all unskilled in the arts of satire and caricature; but according to that amusing traveler, M. Hue, they are the French of Asia, "a nation of cooks, a nation of actors," singularly fond of the drama, gifted in pasquinade, addicted to burlesque, prolific in comic ideas and satirical turns.

M. Hue likens the Chinese empire to an immense fair, where you find mingled with the bustle of traffic all kinds of shows, mountebanks, actors, Cheap Jack, thieves, gamblers, all competing continually and with vociferous uproar for the favor of the crowd.

"There are theaters everywhere; the great towns are full of them; and the actors play night and day. When the British officers went ashore in the retinue of their first grand embassy, many years ago, they were astonished to see Panch in all his glory, with Judy, dog and devil, just as they had last seen him on Ascot Heath, except that he summoned his audience by gong and triangle instead of pipes and drum.

The Orient knew Panch ages before England saw him. In China they have a Panch conducted by a single individual, who is enveloped from head to foot in a gown. He carries the little theater on his head,

works the wires with his hands under the gown, executes the dialogue with his mouth concealed by the same garment, and in the intervals of performance plays on two instruments.

He exhibits the theater reduced to its simplest form, the work of the company, the band, the manager, treasurer, scene-shifter and property man all being done by one person.

In the very nature of the Chinese, whether men or women, there is a large element of the histrionic, even those pompous and noisy funerals of their being little more than an exhibition of private theatricals.

The whole company gossip, drink tea, jest, laugh, smoke and have all the air of a pleasant, social party, until the nearest relation of the deceased informs them that the time to mourn has come.

Instantly the conversation ceases and lamentation begins. The company gather round the coffin; affecting speeches are addressed to the dead; groans, sobs and doleful cries are heard on every side; tears, real tears, roll down many cheeks—all is woe and desolation.

But when the signal is given to cease mourning, "the performers," says M. Hue, "do not even stop to finish a sob or a groan, but they take their pipes, and, lo! they are again those incomparable Chinese, laughing, gossiping and drinking tea."

How to Handle Snakes.

London Times.

A correspondent who was present yesterday morning at the Zoological Gardens, when about a dozen Indian cobras were removed from the box in which they had traveled into a clean, though narrow cage, describes the mode in which those deadly reptiles were handled by the keeper as truly astonishing.

With his long-handled wire hook, he, from a respectful distance, managed to draw out a snake tail first, and catching it by the tip, let it getty down head foremost into its new cage, the lid of which, a glass slide, was open just wide enough to receive it.

One after another eight cobras were thus removed and safely housed, some dilating their "hood" and angrily hissing as they tried to strike whatever object they could reach. Snake charmers and Indian jugglers thus handle the cobras with impunity.

Suspended by the tail they are powerless to raise themselves and wound the hand that holds them; but care must be taken lest the creatures strike at the limbs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Double Danger Averted.

The inhabitant of a malarious region is threatened by a double danger. He is not only compelled to breathe miasma, but to swallow it, since it infects not only the atmosphere, but the water. The aerial poison threatens his system through the lungs and pores, the liquid through the stomach.

Against this double peril there is but one protection, and that is to invigorate the entire body through the digestive and secretory organs. Ordinary tonics usually fail to accomplish this—Hossett's Stomach Bitters never.

In the tropics, where the disease originates by malarial are of a far more malignant type than those originated by the same cause in the temperate zone, it enjoys immense and constantly increasing sale, and there is no portion of this continent where it is not the reigning specific for miasmatic fevers and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, proceeding from malarial and other causes.

119-120 Broadway

A FORTUNE FOR \$1.

Wyoming Monthly

LOTTERY.

Legislated by authority of an act of the Legislature tickets \$1 each. Six for \$5. One Chance in every 9.

Fifth Extraordinary Drawing.

1 Cash Prize of \$100,000

1 Cash Prize of 50,000

1 Cash Prize of 25,000

1 Cash Prize of 20,000

51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to \$350,000

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col. Patrick, Gov't of Board of Trade. The second by Governor James. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge Bell. First of the Series. Draw every 30 Days.

Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars send 10 Cents. Address the Manager.

J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming.

N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad, between Chicago and Omaha.

153-xx1-153-ead

THRASHING MACHINE.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S

"Vibrator" Thresher.

The "Brilliant Success of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED as the LEADING GRAIN-SAVING MACHINE.

GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESHERMEN FIND it highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Aprons," that handles Jump Grain, Long Straw, Heading, Flax, Timothy, Millet, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Littering;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier management; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."

Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horses "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.

Is interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., 44-123d

Little Creek, Michigan.

PAPER.

Paper! Paper! Paper

OF ALL KINDS.

DU PONT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.

Louisville, Kentucky

Have just removed to the new, large four-story warehouse, N. 104 Main st.

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Honorable First Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of M. Yates vs. J. P. Hollaway and V. W. Williams, judgment rendered on the 20th day of February, 1875, for the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Wednesday, 4th day of August, 1875,

in legal hours, in front of the Court House, Memphis, Tennessee, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: One hundred and eighty-nine acres of land in the Third District of Shelby county, and bounded on the north by W. T. Donaldson's land, on the east by J. P. Hollaway's land, on the south by J. P. Hollaway's land, and on the west by Mrs. and John Harrison's land.

Lie on as the property of defendant, J. P. Hollaway, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 9th day of July, 1875.

C. L. ANDERSON, Sheriff of Shelby County, Tenn.

By THOMAS T. TAYLOR, D. S. MYERS & SNEED, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

119-120 Broadway

In Supreme Court at Jackson.

James C. Prewitt, Adm'r, etc., vs. Naomi Jones et al.

BY VIRTUE OF THE DECREE pronounced by the Supreme Court of Tennessee at Jackson on the 8th of June, 1875, in this cause, I will, on

Saturday, 31st day of July, 1875,

offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of the Sheriff of Shelby county, in the city of Memphis, the real estate mentioned and described in said decree as follows: Situated, lying and being in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, on the north side of Adams street, between Third and Fourth streets, immediately west of and adjoining the lot on which Wm. Park now resides, beginning at a stake on the north side of Adams street, at the southwest corner of the lot on which said Park now resides; running thence with the north side of Adams street 35 feet, 2 feet east of the east line of Mrs. M. A. Willett, wife of Dr. E. Miles Willett; thence northwardly on a line parallel with and 2 feet distant from the east line of M. A. Willett, 125 feet, to a stake on an alley; thence easterly with the south line of said alley 35 feet, to a stake on the line of said Wm. Park; thence southwardly with said Wm. Park's west line to a stake on Adams street, the point of beginning.

JOHN H. FREEMAN, Clerk.

KORTACHT & CRAFT, Sols. June 29, 1875. 104-123

In Supreme Court at Jackson.

John McQuillan et al. vs. John Markey et al.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE DECREE pronounced in this cause on the 8th day of June, 18